SATURDAY, June 3 6 P. M. The stock market continues dull and the speculative spirit is utterly tame. There was a very slight disposition shown to rally prices at the first board, but it was not actively responded to. At the close New York Contral was ½ lower than at the second board yeaterday, Hudson River ½, Reading 1, Michigan Southern ½, Northwestern ½, Rock Island ½. Erie was ½ higher, Atlantic Mail 1; Fort Wayne ½, Quicksilver ½, Ohio and Mississippi certificates were steady. Government becurities were higher. Coupon five-twenties were 1½ higher, sixes of 1881 ½ ten-forties ½.

At the open board at one o'clock the railway list was a Reading 89%, Hudson River 99%, Michigan Southern 57% Develand and Pittsburg 57%, Rock Island 92%, For Wayne 92%, Ohio and Mississippi certificates 23%, Cumberland 35%, Quicksilver 50%, coupon five-twen-ties of the old fasue 103%. Afterwards on the street the narket was dull but steady.

In the Gold Room the same dull feeling prevails as on

the Stock Exchange. The opening quotation was 137%, after which there was a gradual decline to 136%, followed by a recovery to 137.

al transactions on government securities at five. The and is not heavy, and the supply of funds is more than adequate to meet it. The discount line is still, and likely to continue, inactive. The best grade of commer-cial paper is rated at 7 a 8 per cent, and the second at 9

is a disposition to defer remittances in the hope of a lower price for gold, and hence the shipment of specie to-day aggregated only \$737,946, of which the Erin took \$389,446, the Hansa \$318,500 and the Louisiana \$50,000. Bankers ask 110 for their sixty days' bills, but transacat 110%. Mercantile bills remain very scarce, and are

The Herald's project for paying off the national debt by absorption has had the good effect of directing public stention to a subject previously too much overlooked by tronger are the signs of that impatience to see the debt in the future. They will naturally strive to free the nation as early as possible from the weight of taxation which the payment of interest at present makes neces-sary; and in order to expedite the change there is no

probable, and the result it is impossible to foresee.

It is quite possible, however, with good management, for the latter to pay its own debt, with interest in full, in the fiscal year 1866-67, we suppose the and navy reduced to a peace basis, allowing thousand men only for the former, the total additions of the nation might possibly not be three hundred millions in that year, retioned as follows:—Civil service, \$30,000,000; Penand Indians, \$15,000,000; War Department, \$75, 9; Navy Department, \$30,000,000; interest on debt, ing six and a quarter per cent, \$150,000,000. Only aining \$600,000,000 being in currency. The norcase, and justify an estimate, in the same year, of \$387,000,000; allowing \$275,000,000 for internal revenues, \$80,000,000 for customs duties, and \$32,000,000 for miscellaneous receipts. The surplus of \$57,000,000 would be available for the sinking fund for the reduction of the principal of the debt. The internal revenue might be supposed to increase to \$285,000,000 in 1867-68 \$300,000,000 in 1868-69, and to \$320,000,000 in 1872-73, beyond which point it would be neither necessary nor desirable for it to advance. The ated to increase, on an average, at the rate of a million a year-namely, from eighty millions in Half a million might be fairly added each year to the ses of the civil service, and the same amount might view of the decease of pensioners. The currency might be retired at the rate of fifty millions a year, commencing in 1869 and 1876. The \$510,756,900 of five-twenty bonds doesnable at the pleasure of the government after May 1867, and the \$85,729,000 redeemable after November 1869, could be then funded into a five per cent stock, rovided Congress passed an amendatory act to that feet. The interest on the bonds deposited by the na-lonal banks as a basis of circulation should be reduced five-tweaties is redeemable; for, as they receive ninety per cent, with some trifling exceptions, of currency in exchange for these bonds, they are enabled to make dourest upon the one investment. The amount of these bends may be estimated at three hundred and thirty-three millions, represented by three hundred

they result in the extinction, by the end of the fiscal year 1880-81, of all but the three hundred and thirtythree millions of debt just referred to. But of course in for wide variations from it. Our expenses are certain to much larger, while the public income from each and every source may prove to be far below the figures mentioned. We have merely assumed a possibility. Never-theless, in whichever way we regard the finances of the country they are by no means in a satisfactory

pression, consequent upon the exhausting effects of the war, and the transition from a paper to a specie basis will undoubtedly result in a decline of values and a re-duction of incomes, which cannot fail to impair the revenee for a considerable time afterwards. In estimating the financial future of the country, therefore, a number of contingencies, including that of a foreign war, must be

of Iowa, together with the number of miles of railroad peration in 1864, compared with the corresponding

1864	_	1863
\$390,237	75	\$302,314
236, 189	84	103,062
425,960		236.400
63,630	44	36,128
398,238		275,096
603,209		348,603
		-
318,395		227,024
66,103	25	41,914
	Recripts. \$390,237 236,189 425,960 63,630 398,238 603,209 51,834 318,395	236,189 84 425,960 82 63,630 44 398,238 99 603,209 157 51,834

The Chicago Tribune thus refers to the condition of the noney market in that city on the 31st ult :-

The old Commercial Bank of Cincinnati has organized under the National Currency law, with a capital of bulf a

law during the past year the banking capital of Connecticut has been reduced \$7,850,000. The present capital in \$13,073,850. The circulation of the forty-nine State banks remaining at the date of the report (April 1, 1865) was \$7,305,024, a decrease of \$547,804 from last year of their capital. The amount of specie in the bank vaults

Btoc	M BOX	nang		**
			3-10:30 A.	
\$5000 US 6's, '81,cou	109 2	300 shs 1	Ind Riv RR.	100
20000 do	10914 1	300	do	993
60000 do	109 14 1	100	do	99
1000 US 6'n, 5-20 reg	103 4	100	do 810	991
47000 US 6's, 5-20 cou		100	do	99 1
20000 40		100	do 2d call	991
50000 do	103%	100 Mich		564
10000 UB6's, 5-20 c. ni				58 %
				673
essent US5's, 10-40 cou	95 K			250
50000 do	103% 103% 103%	100 Mich 300 300	do do 2d call	5

1	10000 Tr n, 7-30, 24 a	90%	2500 Reading RR	91
	1000 Tenn 6's, '90	64%		10
п	6000 Missouri 6'a		900 do430	90
н	1000 City 5's, '70	90	200 100 at0	80 80 80 80
м	15000 Ohio & Miss cor	2314	43 40	90
п	1000 NY Cent ri ea b	90	200 do. 2d q. 215	90
и	1000 NY Cen 6's, '83	90	800 do	90
н	2000 Erie 3d mtg	100%	500 do	90
в	5000 P. FtW&C. 1stm		100 Ul Gout RR	115
Ŧ.	8000 Mariposa 1st m	45	100 do	117
п		136%	300 Clov & Pitta RR.	58
п	10000 dos30		200 dobl0	583
1		106	200 do b15	58
1	20 Imp&Trader's Bk	105	200 doals	58
	100 Canton Company	36%	600 do	58
	200 Cum Coal pref. s5		100 Ohic & N W RR.	24
	200 do	3814	200 do	24 24 24 24
	100 dob30		100 40810	24
	400 Quicksilver MgCo	51	100 do #30	- 24
	500 do	50%	400 doa10	24
	200 do860		100 Chic & N W pref	54
	300 Mariposa Mg Co.		300 do	54
	100 do 2d call		100 do810	98
	400 Atlantio M SS Co.	171	300 Chio & R I RR	93
E	300 Cary Improvem't	21	100 do	93
E	450 N Y Central RR.	80%	100 do 2d call	34
12	300 dos10 100 do 2d call	8936	100 Mil & P duc RR	92
Е	100 Pois Di	89	200 Pitta, Pt W&CRR	925
	400 Erie RR	72		03
		72%	100 Alt & T HauteRR	93
	200 doc 100 do.2d.c, s10		TOO WILL OF I ITHINGSHIP	-
1	20.20.0, 810	1-70	and all the contract of the	2 4
1	The second second second		The second second	

BOSTON SUBSIDING.

Fifth Day of the Handel and Haydn Society Festival-Mendelssohn's Elijah a Grand Success-Three Thousand Pos-

ple Present, &c.
OUR SPECIAL BOSTON COMMSTOSPENCE.
Boston, May 37, 1985.
The weather is miserable to day; but the Music Hall is not affected by the outside elements. The charms within exercise the gloomy demons that reign without. The in exorcise the gloomy demons that reign without. The audience at the afternoon performance was, portage, the largest for the week; but, then, there was unquestionably great attraction. Beethoven's overture to Coriolanno, and Mendelssohn's grand symphony in A minor, one of his richest and most captavating works, were something worth braving the storm for. The orchestra never played better. The programme was lengthy, but it was leavely and somewhat curiously discontinuously discontinuously discontinuously. lengthy; but it was largely and somewhat curiously diversified. For instance, Hermanns sang an English bal-German Schubert's "Wanderer"—quite a cosmopolitaa arrangement. The quartette from Fidelic, by Frederici, Mrs. Kempton, Himmer and Hermanns, was not as well sung as at the first concert. There must be some sprite soving about the Music Hall who delights in transposing he is safely caged in the Melodeon. Yesterday Master Coker's music of Robert toi que j'aime was all astray, and to-day, when Hermanna attempted to respond to an encore of "The Mill Wheel," he picked up the wrong music, and after essaying a few to the original air, he hurst out laughing and gave it up until the proper pages were placed in his hands. Al-though he sang the ballad well, it was entirely inconsonant with the reat of the programme, and ought not to have been introduced, considering that Hermanns can sing a much higher class of music, which would have been infinitely more in keeping with the general tone of

tage in the concerts, and there was a natural desire on the part of the many visitors from abroad to hear it under more favorable circumstances. Consequently a requisition was made upon the President of the Handel men, to afford them an opportunity of hearing the organ played by some of the organists now in the city. The requisition was responded to by the announcement of "the usual organ concert" at noonday. The concert was very slimly attended, and it must be admitted that "the usual organ concert" at noonday. The concert was very slimly attended, and it must be admitted that those who were present were grievously disappointed by the performance of Mr. Lang, the organist engaged by the society for the festival. The qualities of the instrument, in short, were not developed at all. It was very clearly demonstrated how little the organ could do: but of how much it might be made to do the strangers present were left entirely ignorant. Of two things, however, they had evidence—that the organ produces a good deal of sound, and that it has three stops, the fulle, the was humana and the dulciana. For the capacity of the instrument they have to take general report, as though they had never heard it. There was a very genoral desire to hear some of the local organists try the instrument—such men as Mr. Paine, Mr. Wilcox and Mr. Engene Thayer. The New Yorkers, of course, also wanted to hear Robert Heiler, who is here; but it appears that none of the visitors could be gratified, owing to some errotchety ideas on the part of the managers; and their expectation to bear the monster organ in its glory was consequently defeated.

At the performance of Mondelssobu's orstorio, Elijah, this evening, there was an immense attendance. Tickets for standing room were disposed of during the afternoon, all the seats being previously engaged. And what a house it was when the night came! Every seat, asise, doorway and corridor was thronged, above and below. It looked as though all the wealth, fushion and beauty of the city and vicinity had gathered together. It was a rare and wondrous sight. In the rough I estimated the number at three thousand persons. The oratorio was performed with undoubted excellence. The vocal gems of the work were the solos of Hermanns, Rudolphseu and Farley, all of which were loudly applauded; the tersets of these contractives and chorus, "Holy is the Lord." Mr. Zerrahn was again sometimes at fault with the tempo, rushing the chorus almost to the verge of human capacily. Novertheless

they sang well, particularly the senals to each part. Of the orchestra it is not necessary to say more than that they were as superb as usual. At this late hour of the night I cannot enter more minutely into a criticism of the performance. Sufficient to say that those who ex-pected great things from this performance of Mendels-sohn's most brilliant work were not disappointed.

The Messiah-Close of the Entertain-OUR SPECIAL BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Bosros, May 28, 1865. The great musical festival closed to-night with Handel's

The great musical festival closed to night with Handel's grand oratorio of the Messiah. The hall was crowded to uncomfortableness. In one word, the oratorio was splendidly given. The choruses, "For unto us a Sen is born," and the "Halilujah," in the second part, were sung in an unexceptionable manner. When the latter commenced the whole was assemblage rose and remained standing until its conclusion. The sight was most im-pressive. The precision and power of the chorus and pressive. The precision and power of the chorus and orchestra in this magnificent piece deserve all praise. The soles of Miss Brainerd were a vast improvement on her previous efforts in the Creation. She had to sustain all the soprano soles, and was especially good in the air "Rejoice greatly," and "I know that my Redeemer liveth." Miss Brainerd gave evidence of long familiarity with oratorio music, which enabled her to sustain the somewhat exacting part imposed upon her. The tenor solo "Comfort ye, my people," was sung with great clearness, emphasis and feeling by Mr. John Farley, and was very much admired, as, indeed, was everything which he sang during the festival. Mr. Rudolphsen sang the bass solos with a good deal of judgment, and gave also worthy of commendation.

The grand excitement here is over, and it must be said

that the programme was most faithfully adhered to dur ing the nine successive performances. All things considered it was a great enterprise, and with very few drawbacks was earried out in a most creditable manner. The resources of various cities, including New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, were drawn upon for artists, vocal and instrumental, and we need not wonder that with so wide a scope the Handel and Haydn Society were enabled to bring together an amount of talent which could hardly fail to develop fine music in good style. This being a musical orgie, as it were, there was no theme of discussion for the whole week but music. People talked it at the street corners, commented on it at the dinner tables, mused over it in the churches, and, no doubt, dreamed over it is bed. It was not alone in the Music Hall that the visitors from abroad were treated to something enjoyable. By a kind invitation, extended from the pulpit of the Church of the Immaculate Conception on Sunday, the strangers in the city were present at a very aplendid concert on the new organ of that church in the afternoon. It has rarely been my fortune to hear as superb an instrument as this. It was built about two years ago in Boston, after the designs and under the supervision of Mr. John H. Wilcox, the erganist of the church, who handled it on this occasion like a master. It cost about nine thousand dollars. It has sixty-one stops, among which the most remarkable is the flute stop, which gives with extraordinary accuracy the effect of the lips on the embrasure of the flute, and the vox humans so perfect an imitation of tenor, baritone and bass voices that it requires but little stretch of the imagination to lear the very words chanted. This concert was one of the most elegibid; as well as the best appreciated enjoyments of the week. A word about this chorch, which belongs to the Jeauita. It is a beautiful specimen of chaste and solid architecture without and within. The dimensions are two hundred and eight feet long, eighty-eight feet wide, and seventy five feet high. The altar pis ing the nine successive performances. All things considered it was a great enterprise, and with very few

THE DEBT.

MARE SINGESTIONS FROM THE PEOPLE,

Be Paid by Counties.

Waremoron, D. C., May 20, 1865.
You are on the right track. Keep it up, and two
thousand militons of our debt can be paid. I have only
an income of exteen hundred dollars per annum, but if
will give five hundred dollars towards paying the na-

aix hundred of them can surely pay three-hundred millions; three hundred can pay one million each, which makes six hundred millions. Two hundred can pay two millions each, which makes one thousand millions, and one hundred counsies, containing the large cities, ten millions, which makes two thousand millions. Add to

New York, May 29, 1865. I desire to take part (in an humble way) in your mag-nificent scheme for paying of the national debt. Your correspondent, Mr. Wm. H. Maurice, in his communicaone-tenth of his yearly salary as a Custom House officer. As an officer in the navy, I served under Farragut at the taking of New Orleans and in all his subsequent campaigns in the Mississippi. Now, instead of contributing one-tenth of my yearly income, I am willing to give ten per cent official prize money due me for vessels captured or destroyed at the taking of the Crescent City as soon as the government settles my claim therefor, and I have no doubt if this communication should reach the eyes of my brother officers who participated in the affair that they will all follow my example. In order to facilitate the matter I would give ten per cent to the navy agents for collecting the claim. Yours truly, U. S. N.

A Plan to Pay the Debt with Nevada Silver. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The communication in your issue of the 22d ult, under the caption, "Paying the National Debt," and signed "M.," contains a novel suggestion, and, at first thought, may appear visionary Your remarks on the same, in your issue of the 23d ult, and subsequent dates, are well timed and pertinent. What a glorious spectacle to pre-

raminations that year revealed the fact that many more ledges existed, and the character of the rock found to equal, and even exceed in value, the rock taken from the 'Pony.''

These discoveries soon became known in California, and the honor of presenting the claims of these newly discovered mines first to the public attention is due to Dr. John A. Veatch, a distinguished geologist and mining engineer of Virginia City, who is temporarily sojourning in this city.

Dr. John A. Veatch, a distinguished geologist and mining engineer of Virginia City, who is temporarily sojourning in this city.

In January, 1863, the emigration from California commenced, and by December of that year fully ten thousand people were busy exploring a section of country, in extent one hundred miles north and south, on the Reces riverange, near the centre of the "Great American Desert." During the year 1863 there were discovered and lecated three thousand distinct silver bearing ledges. Little work was done in opening and proving the permanence of the veins, or the value of the rock until the fall and winter of 1863-4. Since that time fully sixty ledges have been opened to the depth of one hundred feet or over, and in every instance the viens have been opened to the bepth of one hundred feet or over, and in every instance the viens have been found to be permanent, with well delined walks, gradually widening, and yielding rock, ranging in value from two hundred and fifty dollars to fifteen hundred dollars per ton, by mill process.

There are fifteen mills now at work in Lander county (seven of which number are in Austin) of capacity sufficient to work from five to fifteen tons per day each. I have just soen a letter from Austin which informs me that twenty more are now on the road from San Francisco.

cioni to work from five to fifteen tons per day each. I have just soen a letter from Austin which informs me that twenty more are now on the road from San Prancisco.

I have thus given a brief history of the discovery and progress of development of the silver mines of Nevada, and now I propose to show what will be the results which must follow the judicious investment of capital in opening the mines and erecting quartz mills for working the rich ores of the Roese river mines. At the present price of government currency a quartz mill of a capacity sufficient to reduce twenty tons of ore per day to bullion will cost, in complete working order, seventy-five thousand dollars. Opening a mine sufficient to turnish twenty tons of ore per day, any five thousand dollars, cost of mill site, say three to five thousand dollars, cost of mill site, say three to five thousand dellars; contingencies ten thousand dollars. Supposing we assume the total investment for improvements to be one hundred thousand dollars; add the cost of a good mine, say fifty thousand dollars; and the sum total is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. A twenty stamp mill will reduce twenty tons of ore per day to bullion. Assuming each ton to net only one hundred dollars (the mills now working exceed two hundred dollars in the daily yield is two thousand dollars; and allowing three hundred working days, we have a yourly not yield of six hundred thousand dollars, coin value. This result can be safely relied upon

Soypone capital invests \$160,000 currency in a good mine and mill, and be content with five per cent per month, and appropriate the balance of the net income to the government for the purpose of cancelling its indebtodness. Five per cent a month on \$150,000 is \$7,500. and for twelve months, \$260,000. The net income to the government for the purpose of cancelling its indebtodness. Five per cent a month on \$150,000 is \$7,500. and for twelve months, \$260,000. The net income to \$2510,000 on at the his rate the whole national deliars per ton net?

Forty Young Hen Unite to Take One

Wagnerow, D. O., May 20, 1865.

You are not, perhaps, aware that your proposition to pay off the national dobt by subscriptions is exciting much interest, not only among the moneyed men, but among the humble and less fortunate class of the great republic who count their income even within the charmed six hundred. The young men are enthusiastic over the idea. They all feel as if the times we live in

among the people, without some other enterprise for investment should be opened to the people thereby? What would become of the poor camp followers—the national banks?

Again, much of the dobt is bound up in bonds, which the holders are not compelled to have redeemed for from four to eight years. These are questions I am net able to answer, nor am I cortain that our cautious financiers' opinions would be any guide in this matter; for our country has shown such a wonderful power of adaptation to the emergencies of the direct necessities, such quick revolutious in the financial world, that until the trial is made no one can be cortain of any material degangement in our finances. Who can say that the immediate liquidation of the national debt would not start railroads throughout all portions of this yeat domain—Ningara ship canals, Pacific railroads, sleck water the Ohio and the Delaware, connect the Hudson with Lake Champlain, and that with the St. Lawrence; devolop the mines of the Bocky Mountains, and last, but not least, purchase from the chivairy their broad acros, and make the very awamps of South Carolina. "to blossom as the rose." Such invostments will be the necessary conaquence; but whether they will bring that return to the sharobolders and investors as will add to the prosperity of our great people at large its another question.

Again, what is the most feasible plan of carrying out this scheme? One of the very first questions that meets us its, is there enough currency in the country to do this? There is not, perhaps, one-sixth enough to practically carry it out. Some gradual scheme of absorbing the bonds must be adopted, which will leave the volume of the currency as a business medium. If the subscription could be confined to bonds, that is, if one of our "billionaires" would subscribe twenty-live shares, let him deliver to the United States treasury five hundred thousand of the our process of the world of the research of the reasury's books, as well as on the roles of the War Department, where they

A Philanthropist Thinks the Debt Out of Reach and the Niggers Near By. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK CITY, May 30, 1865. Your scheme for paying off our national debt is a bene-voient suggestion and very patriotic, but without the bounds of possibility. Now, sir, permit me to direct your attention to a great and good work, which is pracyour attention to a great and good work, which is practicable, and ought to be done, and that as soon as possible. You know, sir, that there are new four millions of colored persons at the South who cannot read or write, or nearly so; they are crying out for teathers, teachers, teachers. To furnish these will cost two millions of money, which should be forthcoming immediately. Will you be so good as to lift your voice in this behalf, and never let its thunderings be husbed until it is accomplished? If you will do this your memory will be blessed, and your name handed down as the great helper in this good work. I suggest the American Missionary Association, No. 61 John street, New York city, as the channel for these contributions. If you will please publish this communication you will oblige

An Exclamation Wants the Shares to be

Made Smaller. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. Naw York, May 30, 1865.

Naw York, May 30, 1865.

As the plan of paying the national debt seems to be the subject of the day, I would like to make a new suggestion, and hope you will consider it well. A great many people, in discussing this important subject, say that the plan will fall, and that it is impossible to get one hundred and fifty thousand men to subscribe so large an amount as twenty thousand dollars each. Now, I have many friends whe, although they are not wealthy enough to subscribe so large a sum, or even half, yet they could afford to give a thousand or lifteen hundred dollars; and others, who pay four and five hundred dollars; and others, who pay four and five hundred dollars per year income tax, and who would be willing to give five times that amount towards paying off our national debt; and why should they not also be allowed to sign their names upon the "Roll of Honor" of their country?

Henricus Believes in the Plan, and Wants to Lighton the Burden the La-

Releasing the debt of the United States, as proposed by the Hunalo, is a matter worthy the due consideration Releasing the dobt of the United States, as proposed by the Hymalo, is a matter worthy the due consideration of overy citizen. Every one must feel interested in the accomplishment of such a grand object. Do but this and you will add another demonstration of your patriotism and unbounded love for the principles of freedom, country and government. Do but this and you will add a page to the history of the present that will shine with lustre through all future ages. In four years of war a debt of \$3,000,000,000 was created, and in less time wiped out. Do but this and you will place your nation and government far sheed of all others—an example and a light to all future kingdoms. So great an act as this will show to the world our determination to supports at all hazards, and to any amount of sacrifice, the government belongs to a certain class. The poor as well as the rich have an interest here. The widow's mite is just as acceptable as an offering of love to the country as the rich man's thousands. Let all, each one, put his shoulder to the wheel and thus move the ark of our glory along. The motives which prompted this noble movement are twofold. First, the love of country; ascondly, though not least, to rolleve the burdens from off the laborer and mechanic.

Politically this is a great act.

Socially this is a glorious good act.

HENRICUS.

Conviction or the West Vindinia Express Robbers.

Abner Marks, Arthur Resley and Charles Meredith, who robbed the Adams Express Company's safe of \$15,000 at Gratton, West Virginia, in October last, have been convicted, and the first named sentenced to seven years impresentent, and the others to four years in the Wiceleys Penitentiary.

THE MERCHANT WILL CASE.

dary it case, do not ground achieve of shorting the same to the world! A ground action of freeme creating a test to the world! A ground action of freeme creating a test to the world! A ground action of freeme creating a test to the world! A ground action of freeme creating a test to the world! A ground action of freeme creating a test to the world! A ground action of the control of the control

tical truth. Order and calculation are large, and give him great power to arrange and systematize, to make correct estimates, to look at the profit and loss, and to take all things into account in his decisions and con-clusions. He has a high moral brain. Benevolence is large, and exerts a powerful influence over his whole character. It is well that he has also the executive elements, otherwise his sympathies would control his clusions. He has a high moral brain. Benevolence is large, and exerts a wolf willingence over his whole character. It is well that he has also the executive clements, otherwise his sympathies would control his judgment, and he might at times be too generous and too merciful. Conscientousness is large, and it has a powerful influence. When its action combines with that of firmness and the executive faculties it gives him great moral courage, the disposition to adhere rigidly to what he thinks is right and just, to discharge his duty fathfully without reference to the opinions of any one. The exercise of this faculty is general in its influences and application rather than directed into sectarian channels. Were it not for the modifying leftuence of his extensive experience, his strong affection and very strong sympathy, he might be more just than merciful, and disposed to execute the law to the fullest extent of its letter as well as spirit. As it is, he will not compromise with the guilty. He will shield the innocent, but will pusish those who transgreas willuly and knowingly. Hope, spirituality and voneration are fully developed, and their influence modifies his character. Whether he has a creed or believes in a particular form of worship or not, these organs would make him feel his dependence upon a higher power, and the necessity of a spiritual guidance. Ideality, imitation and mirrifulness are fully developed, but they are not influential in his character unless circumstances are specially favorable to their development. Sublimity is large and vigorous in its action, and cnables him to see and feel the full force of a great subject or of powerful attributes. Approbativeness is an active organ and gives firm ambition to make the most of his faculties, and to use all his powers to the best advantage. It takes an intellectual rather than a social direction. Solf-eateom has no special manifestation, either in his head or physiogenory. He may have a certain degree of self-reliance or self-confidence, but it arise

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS!

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS!

BREVILLE AND DEATHS!

ERWIN-FISIER ON Wednesday, May 31, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, Charles M. Erwin, of Jersey City, to Kate Fisher, of Lafayette, N. J.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

PASH—HOTY.—At Hoboken, on Saturday, June 3, by Rev. L. Mohn, Jeses Farr, of Hoboken, to Mary Hoty, of New York.

HALSTRAD—Green.—On Thursday, June 1, by the Rev. Dr. Tyng, at the residence of the bride's parents, Thomas Haistrad to Herritetta, 2007.

NICHOUSE—MARSH.—On Saturday, June 2, at Chifton, Staten Island, by the Rev. Thos. K. Conrad, Mr. James M. Nichola, of New York, to Miss Elma Brooms Marsh.

Nichola, of New York, to Miss Elma Brooms Marsh.

daughter of the late Nathaniel Marsh, Ed.

Petter — Horror.—On Wednesday ovening, May 31, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. R. D.

Brown, Mr. James Petter to Miss Barass L. Horrors, both of this city.

Baines.—On Thursday, June 1, Thomas, son of John and Sarah Baines, a nauve of England, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Copperamiths' Association; also members of the Ninety-ninth New York Volunteers, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 91 Classon avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock. Interment in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

The members of the Copperamiths' Association are respectfully invited to assemble at their hall, 101 Heater street, this day (Sunday), at twelve o'clock precisely.

MICHAEL COSTELLO, President.

FHANK CLARKS, Secretary.

Killed at the battle of Coal Harbor. on Fri-

daughter of rintry

9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and else of her grandfather, Henry Sullivan, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'cleck, from the residence of her parents, No. 225 Di-

attend the funeral, this (Squarry of Colock, from the residence of her parents, No. 225 Division street.

Durman — On Friday, June 2, Manganer Durman, on Article analyse of parish of Erish, Kings county, Ireland, in the 76th year of her age.

The friends of her son Pakrick, and those of her repheva, Thomas and Honry Tone, are invited to street the funeral this (Sunday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of her son, 13th street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, Harlem, from thence to Calvary Cometery for interment.

Durst — On Fakurday, June 3, Joseph Durst, of Tulismore, Kings county, Ireland, aged 69 years.

The remains will be taken to Calvary Cometery for interment, from his late residence, No. 357 Eighth street, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

Gallacours, widow of James Gallagher, a native of Ballyshannon, county Donegal, Ireland, aged 66 years, a manually days.

Rosain, county Fermanagn, Iroland, in the low year we his age.

The funeral will take place this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 482 Cherry street. The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

stroet. The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

Hydr.—At Hudson City, New Jersey, on Thursday, June 1, Mrs. Carinarina Hydr, aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Washington Tent No. 1, I. O. of R., are invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at three c'elock, freen her late residence, Charles street, near Montgomery wenne, Hudson City. Carriages will be at the Hoboken ferry at half-past two o'clock.

Lynch.—Mandarist Lynch, aged 5 years and 3 months, after a short and severe lliness.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 143 Mott street.

Marina.—On Friday, June 2, Josephus Marina, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brother, W. J. Marrion, and her brother-ia-law, C. Brion, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, 353 Ninth avenue, this (Sunday) afternoon, at half-past tweive o'clock. Murray.—After a severe illness, Jose W. Murray, aged 11 years, 11 months and 23 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 88 South Second street, Williamsburg.

MILLIGAR.—At Mott Haven, N. Y., on Friday evening, June 2, Conration, the only child of Chester T. and May E. Milligan, aged 1 year, 4 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited.

McCarrit.—On Friday Siternoon, value o'clock, after a long and severe illness, Bayan McCarrit, in the flist year of his age.

The friends and relatives, also those of his sons, P. B. and Bernard McCarthy are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 314 Mott street. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cometery for interment

the funeral, from his late residence, 314 Mott street. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cometery for interment at two o'clock.

McCornics.—On Friday, June 2, James McCornics, in the 63d year of his age, a native of the parish of Legan, county of Longford, Ireland.

His remains will be taken from his late residence, Ne. 104 avenue D, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock, to Calvary Cemetery. The friends of the family are requested to attend without further nestice.

O'Cornon.—On Saturday, June 3, Micrari. O'Cornon, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of his son-in-law, the late Henry H. Condon, also the members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society of St. Mary's, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 83 Willett street, on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock.

O'Sullivar.—Killed at the battle of Spottsylvania, on Wednesday, May 18, 1864, Licutenant James Ardenwy O'Sullivar. One Hundred and Sixty-fourth regiment, New York Volunteers, aged 19 years, son of the late Jan O'Sullivar.

(Neully and friends of the family, also officers and members of the Corooran Irish Legion, are invited to st-tend the funeral, from the residence of his sister, Ne. 1,243 Broadway, the funeral having been postponed until this (Sunday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

PRICE —On Saturday morning, June 3, JOHAR PRINCE, and 65 verm.

PRINCE.—On Saturday morning, June 3, Josean Punce, agod 65 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from 149 East Twelfth street, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock, without further invitation.

Boston papers please copy.

SLIMMONS.—On Friday, June 2, at the residence of Mrs.

James Fostor, Rossville, Staten Island, after a short illiness, Mary, widow of John Silmmons, at an advanced age.

age.

Soorr.—On Tuesday, May 30, Jour S. Soorr, in the 634
year of his age, a native of Whithorn, Wigtonshire, Soot-land, father of the late William Soot.

His remains were interred in Trinity Cometery, family

land, father of the late William Scott.

His remains were interred in Trinity Cemetery, family lot.

Setter.—At Bermuda, on Tuesday, May 30, Javers E., wife of Henry M. Smith, M. D., and daughter of H. L. Knight, Esq., of this city, aged 38 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Scott.—On Wednesday, May 31, Andrew H. Scott.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 473 Greenwich street, this (Sanday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Thomas.—On Saturday, June 3, Herry A. H., son of Henry H. and Sarriesa Thomas, aged 7 months.

Trainos.—On Saturday, June 3, — Trainos, in the 54th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from 66 Ridge street, at one o'clock on Monday afternoon, without further notice.

Wells.—In Williamsburg, on Saturday morning, June 3, Mart Bancoux, relict of George Wells, of Plainfield, N. J., aged 76 years and 11 months.

Notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

THE CITIZERS OF NEW YORK.

The undersigned invite their feffow citizens who
prove the policy and measures of President Johnson
are in favor of austaining his administration, to a p
meeting at Cooper Institute on Wednesday evening, Ju
at 8 o'clock.